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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1913.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION

The selection of nominees for the  
Presidency by direct vote in pri-  
maries is not new. It is only its in-  
dorsement by President Wilson in a  
message to Congress last week that  
makes it the topic of the hour.

The movement has undoubtedly been  
given tremendous impetus by the  
President's utterance, even though he  
is only following where others have  
led. It is always difficult, of course,  
to definitely name the originator of  
any new idea, but in this case the  
honor of being the pioneer rests most  
largely with former Senator Jonathan  
Bourne, of Oregon. In 1908, when  
President Roosevelt was maneuvering  
to nominate Taft as his successor, his  
influence and the energetic labors of  
administration officials secured the  
Oregon delegation. There was doubt,  
however, as to whether Mr. Taft  
was the real choice of the  
Oregon people, and a Portland news-  
paper conducted a test to determine  
the question. The result demonstrated  
that the doubt was well founded. This  
led Senator Bourne to devise a pri-  
mary law which would allow the vot-  
ers of Oregon to decide for themselves  
in the matter of a Presidential nom-  
inee. This law having been passed, the  
delegates who go from Oregon to a  
national convention now vote for the  
candidate who is the choice of a ma-  
jority. The system thus inaugurated  
in Oregon has been adopted by thirty  
other States—California, Georgia,  
Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mis-  
souri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North  
Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South  
Dakota, and Wisconsin. President Wil-  
son's suggestion is that Presidential  
primary elections shall be nationwide.

He would retain the convention, but  
the choice of the voters and frame a plat-  
form. He would also have the mem-  
bership of the convention consist of  
candidates for the higher offices in-  
stead of delegates merely chosen for  
the purpose.

## In Line with Popular Movement.

In giving the prestige of his name  
and position to this new movement  
President Wilson has placed himself  
thoroughly in harmony with public  
sentiment. The tendency of the times  
is to give the people more and more  
control in political affairs, deciding all  
questions by popular vote, instead of  
by the manipulation of bosses. The  
power enjoyed by the people of one  
State is sure to be regarded with envy  
by the people of another. The proba-  
bility is, therefore, that whether or  
not Congress enacts a Federal law  
upon the subject, a very large number  
of State legislatures will this winter  
adopt the primary system. The move-  
ment in this direction is so powerful  
that polling can stop it. There will  
be more who will honestly believe that  
the plan works better in theory than  
in practice and who will sum up with  
much force the many disadvantages  
and inequities which it presents. They  
might as well go whistle down the  
wind.

And there is some foundation for  
criticism and objection. A Presiden-  
tial primary followed by a Presidential  
election means two great political con-  
tests within six months of each other.  
The struggle for the nomination may  
be as intense as the fight for election.  
This was the case in 1912 and there is  
no reason to believe that the climax  
of bitterness was then reached. Then  
there is the enormous expense which  
attaches to each State campaign. It  
was bad enough when Taft and Roose-  
velt last year fought each other in  
fourteen States. What would it be  
if the battle should be spread over  
forty-eight?

Some idea of the cost of conduct-  
ing a primary campaign may be ob-  
tained by reading the testimony given  
not long ago before the committee of  
which Senator Clapp was chairman.  
William Flinn, of Pittsburgh, admitted  
the expenditure of \$100,000 in Roose-  
velt's behalf in Pennsylvania alone,  
and Senator Oliver estimated that it  
cost the Roosevelt managers altogether  
\$250,000 to carry the State. The re-  
cord shows that money was poured like  
water into other States, not only by  
the Roosevelt, but by the Taft organ-  
ization. Former Representative Mc-  
Kinley, the head of the Taft bureau,  
testified that he expended about  
\$65,000 in the Taft pre-convention  
campaign, and this sum did not in-

clude the amounts raised and spent  
by the State organizations. It took  
more than \$250,000, according to the  
evidence of Chairman McCombs, to  
elect Wilson delegates to the Balti-  
more convention and a very large pro-  
portion of this sum was naturally dis-  
bursed in States which had Presiden-  
tial primary laws.

It would be no exaggeration to say  
that millions of dollars was spent in  
the effort of various candidates to se-  
cure the nomination—a fact which  
gives basis to the criticism of Senator  
Gallinger that the primary plan gives  
a rich man an advantage over a poor  
man.

## Can Expenditures Be Limited?

It is asserted by the advocates of  
the new system that expenditures can  
be limited by law.

This may be so. At the same time  
publicity costs money and without pub-  
licity a candidate might as well dwell  
in the cave of Abdullah. The great  
concerns which seek nationwide pat-  
ronage for their products will easily  
expend \$250,000 in a single adver-  
tising campaign. It is difficult to see,  
therefore, how legitimate expenses can  
be curtailed by law, and this means  
that the aspirant with money of his  
own or wealth at his command can ef-  
fectively organize his campaign in  
every State. It is difficult to see how  
under the proposed new order of  
things a second Abraham Lincoln  
could be nominated. More than this,  
if expenses are to be limited, the  
occupant of the White House who  
sought re-nomination would have a  
tremendous advantage over any com-  
petitor. He could secure publicity for  
every word and action without ex-  
pending a penny, while he could build  
up an organization of office-holding  
friends in every State. All this would  
avail nothing, of course, if he had  
failed in his administration; but grant-  
ing that he has not forfeited public  
confidence he certainly could manipu-  
late the political machinery at a min-  
imum of cost.

The duplication of elections and the  
enormous expense of a State-wide  
campaign in every State are certainly  
two objections which will be empha-  
sized when the proposed primary law  
is given serious consideration.

## Advantages Claimed for the Plan.

The chief advantage claimed for the  
plan is that it is another step toward  
the rule of the people.

It is unquestionably true that con-  
ventions do not always nominate the  
man who might be said to be the popu-  
lar choice. If the Presidential pri-  
mary system had been in vogue in 1876  
the nominee of the Republican party  
would have been Ulysses S. Grant and  
not Rutherford B. Hayes. This is  
only one instance out of many. Last  
year Theodore Roosevelt and not Wil-  
liam H. Taft would have been the Re-  
publican candidate, for Roosevelt car-  
ried every State in which Presidential  
primaries were held, except Massa-  
chusetts. It is also possible, although  
by no means certain, that Champ  
Clark would have received the Demo-  
cratic nomination over Woodrow Wil-  
son. In the primaries, Clark carried  
California, Illinois, Maryland, Massa-  
chusetts, and Nebraska, while Wilson  
was the choice in New Jersey, Wis-  
consin, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and  
South Dakota. If President Wilson  
disregards the one-term declaration of  
the Baltimore platform and no untow-  
ard events mar his administration he  
will unquestionably be the popular  
choice of his party in 1916, no matter  
how many States adopt the primary  
system. It would hardly be worth  
while for any other candidate to enter  
the lists against him.

There is a good deal of force to  
the assertion that the people should  
determine for themselves who shall be  
their candidates for President. In a  
sense they do that now, because coun-  
ties send delegates to district and  
State conventions, which in turn  
choose the delegates to the national  
convention. This, however, is the old  
representative system upon which our  
government is constructed and from  
which, perhaps, unfortunately, we are  
fast drifting away. The proposed plan  
more nearly accords with the growing  
sentiment in favor of a pure democ-  
racy in which a direct majority vote  
is the controlling factor. If we are  
to have the new plan, however, there  
ought to be some compulsion regard-  
ing voting. The figures of the Presi-  
dential primaries last year were a  
startling revelation of the number of  
voters who did not go to the polls.  
In Pennsylvania, for instance, the nor-  
mal Republican vote is from 700,000  
to 750,000. In the primaries only a  
little over 450,000 ballots were cast,  
of which Roosevelt received 275,000,  
or a little over one-third of the entire  
Republican voting strength. The same  
is practically true of all other candi-  
dates in all the other States. It  
might easily happen, therefore, that  
the active adherents of a so-called  
popular candidate might win in the  
primaries when such a result might  
not be best for the welfare of the  
country.

## What Will the Result Be?

It is useless, however, to discuss the  
negative side of the proposition. The  
change is certain to occur. The hand-  
writing is upon the wall. We might  
just as well face the future under the  
new regime and endeavor to foresee  
what will be the ultimate outcome.  
Presidential primaries will be the

precursor to the abolition of the elec-  
toral college and the election of a  
President by the direct vote of the  
people. This will necessitate a con-  
stitutional amendment, but recent ex-  
periences have demonstrated that  
amendments can be framed and rat-  
ified with comparative ease. It will not  
be long before conventions will be a  
thing of the past. President Wilson's  
suggestion that these conventions  
should be composed of candidates and  
national committeemen is already in  
operation in Kansas, where State and  
county candidates meet in party coun-  
cil after they have been nominated by  
the people and formulate a platform.  
As they are all anxious to be elected  
they subscribe only to those declara-  
tions which they hope will attract the  
largest number of voters. In Illinois  
the State convention is held after the  
candidates have been chosen in the  
primaries and it is purely a perfunctory  
affair. Nobody listens when the plat-  
form is read. This will be the nat-  
ional experience. Either the candi-  
dates of both parties, in conventions  
assembled, will vie with each other in  
appealing to popular prejudice or sen-  
timent, or, if the platform be framed  
by delegates who are not candidates,  
nobody will care a rap for the utter-  
ance and the campaign issue will be  
the personal equation of the nominees.  
It is almost safe to predict that the  
conventions of 1916 will be the last  
held in the United States. By 1920,  
if the present tendency toward politi-  
cal control by direct popular vote is  
not checked, there will be no inter-  
mediate agency of any kind between  
the people and the result.

Seven years is a brief period in the  
history of a nation. It is sufficient,  
however, to bring about radical  
changes. Seven years ago a Presiden-  
tial primary was unknown. Today it  
is established by law in fourteen  
States. Seven years ago the election  
of United States Senators by direct  
vote of the people seemed beyond  
belief. Today it is the supreme law of  
the land. The wheels of time are revolv-  
ing rapidly. Their noisy whirl drowns  
the voice of caution. There seems to  
be no time to stop and think. We are  
being hurried along over new paths  
and with the sublime optimism which  
is characteristic of the American peo-  
ple we press forward in perfect con-  
fidence that the hitherto untraveled  
highway leads to better things.

## In Re the Prouty Bill.

In its present incomplete form it  
would be both unfair and unwise to  
criticize the Prouty bill in detail. The  
bill is of grave importance, because it  
represents a growing resentment in  
the House of Representatives against  
the present form of government here,  
and of greater importance because it  
expresses that resentment intelligently  
and well.

Representative Prouty is honest and  
logical and desires to do justice to  
the District of Columbia and to the peo-  
ple of the United States. In fact, he  
is actuated quite as much in framing  
the measure, by a desire to give the  
people of the District self-government,  
as he is by a belief that the District  
should be self-sustaining.

We think Mr. Prouty is wrong, but  
we will vouch for his sincerity, in-  
tegrity of purpose, and intelligence.  
And if a bill to foist on the Dis-  
trict a form of government it does  
not desire must be framed, we would  
as lief have it framed by S. E. Prouty  
as any man in Congress, and a good  
deal "heifer" than by a great many  
men whose names we can recall.

When you feel bored at a party, stop  
and think of the poor "dub" who is giv-  
ing it.

Look pleasant, you obese girls. The  
Queen of Roumania weighs 235 pounds.

As a result of the recent Mississippi  
flood, a town that used to be in Ten-  
nessee is now in Arkansas. One hardly  
knows whether to congratulate the in-  
habitants or not.

Why do you suppose girls think men  
like fudge?

We don't believe that at any time in  
the future will money talk go as far as  
it does now.

You never know when you are catch-  
ing a cold, and you never know just  
when you get rid of it.

And speaking of crazy men, a Cin-  
cinnati citizen has instituted a suit to  
make his wife talk to him.

Louisiana sugar plantations are to be  
planted in corn and other foodstuffs,  
and maybe the cost of living will be  
lower.

If we can't get disarmament, a shutting  
off of jingo talk would help a lot.

An old man knows more than a young  
man, of course, but he seldom looks  
as wise.

For every man who lets a girl make  
a fool of him there are a dozen who  
attend to the job themselves.

There are people who can remember  
when we used to have lots of cold  
weather before Christmas.

We have not seen them, but we sup-  
pose the Mexican newspapers are playing  
up the Colorado coal strike.

The hen that we fooled with a china  
egg is paying us back now.

Mayor Shank was a failure as an of-  
ficial, but he made the paraphrase  
happy.

## With the Political Procession.

By F. B. G.

The Hobson campaign for Senator con-  
tinues in Alabama with the Marimac  
line of attack. The campaign is being  
run on with some novel and possibly  
depressing features.

One esteemed journal has found a new  
way to be absolutely fair and impar-  
tial in its treatment of the Hobson-Senatorial  
division. It sends two reporters with  
him on all his speaking tours—one friend-  
ly, the other opposed. They each write  
their impressions of each meeting, the  
speech and reception accorded the hero,  
and then the two reports are printed side  
by side.

As might be expected, the Hobson re-  
porter gives his candidate a splendid  
send-off each day, and the opposition  
reaches around for words to express his  
disgust with the whole performance. The  
Hobson reporter tells how 82 people  
crowded into a hall to hear the Hobson  
speech, and how the Democrats in the  
State in the future and the stimulation  
was greater because of the Republi-  
can State committee meeting in New  
York City today. The Hobson reporter  
he took hold that he would not be a can-  
didate for governor next year, but he  
is wonderfully interested in all the plans  
discussed by home Democrats during his  
visit in Washington for the retention of  
his party in power at Albany. The gov-  
ernor is the owner of a Democrat news-  
paper in the Capital City and he wants  
Democrats doing things aided each day  
by the advice of the Glynns esteemed  
family journal.

Like Gov. Cox of Ohio, the New York  
governor has never let go of his news-  
paper property or the love for editorial  
functions, and he regarded while here  
that he was proud to continue an editor  
no matter what happens in politics. Only  
a dozen years ago Glynns and the Hon.  
Jefferson Levey came to the same con-  
ference from New York districts, and the  
first caller on the governor after arrival  
Wednesday night was the Hon. Jefferson,  
again a member of Congress and not  
afraid to announce a year ahead a  
disinclination to be the nominee for Sen-  
ator. The Glynns may take a little in the  
Senator's game himself, and he Levey  
were careful not to mention the Sen-  
atorship, but confined their remarks to  
pending legislative propositions at Al-  
bany. It is not overlooked by the gov-  
ernor's Democratic friends in Congress  
and the political leaders who came to  
town this week that Gov. Glynns  
proposed much in test his wisdom,  
judgment, and tenacity after January 1,  
when a legislature containing the de-  
posed Sulzer begins business at Albany.  
While no Democratic leader, at least of  
all the moderate young governors, has any  
of Sulzer there is a dread of the in-  
evitable annoyance and irritation he  
may give to the legislative assembly  
and seek to give the executive depart-  
ment of the State.

The Glynns was given some ad-  
vance discussion during the governor's  
stay in Washington, but not enough  
to lessen the cheer of things around  
the Glynns apartments on the F street  
side of the Willard.

New members of the House are  
promised from a few of the Kentucky  
districts and campaigns have already be-  
gun. As Stanley has staked all on the  
Senatorial prize, a new man will be  
named in his district and Judge David  
Kirchhoe promises a rather unusual  
name for the House roll call. He has  
some opposition but seems in favor of  
the controlling organization.

Thomas, of Central City, has had but  
three terms and wonders why so many  
other dangerous young Democrats and

Paris, Dec. 6.—The dressmakers' syndicate has asked the police to exclude  
photographers from race tracks, asserting that they are "spies," who obtain  
pictures of the latest fashions.

Patterson, N. J., Dec. 6.—An iron hoop thrown among electric wires by a  
boy nearly cost three lives, doing \$1,000 damage, and cut off the electrical  
supply of the city for ten minutes.

London, Dec. 6.—The case of a Birmingham girl who writes from right  
to left was explained after physicians learned that her heart is on the right  
side, and that some of her internal organs also are out of place.

New York, Dec. 6.—Antonio Zarnardi and Eugene Biabiano, Venetians, will  
attempt to roll around the world in a huge barrel for a prize of \$2,000. Start-  
ing here, they expect to make the trip in twelve years.

Passaic, N. J., Dec. 6.—After trying her second husband for a month, Mrs.  
Rebecca Minnet packed up and moved. "Not the man for me," said she when  
she applied for a divorce.

## How Lord Randolph Churchill Gathered Information.

(Written expressly for The Washington Herald.)

By E. J. EDWARDS.  
"DURING one of my visits to Great Britain some years ago I met John  
Heaton, a man, next to Lord Randolph, did more for the postal  
system of Great Britain than any other man. I had already been  
in correspondence with Mr. Heaton as long ago as the time when I was  
Postmaster General at Washington. Mr. Heaton was a strong advocate of  
penalty postage, a policy in which I thoroughly agreed with him."

Former Postmaster General Thomas L. James began, with this reference  
to Mr. Heaton, an anecdotal telling of his experience with Lord Randolph  
Churchill shortly after the marriage of Lord Randolph to Jennie Jerome, of  
New York.

"Mr. Heaton told me," said Gen. James, "that Lord Randolph Churchill  
had an extraordinary gift for collecting facts, not only by reading books,  
but by keeping himself in touch with people who would give him information,  
and, furthermore, that he was able by unusual and really intuitive processes  
of mind thoroughly to digest and assimilate into orderly and systematic re-  
lation a great many facts which he obtained by asking questions of those who  
would give him accurate answers."

"I was reminded of this statement of Mr. Heaton's by an experience of  
my own. I think it was in the summer of 1874, although I am not quite  
certain about the date, that Leonard Jerome, who was a friend of mine, called  
upon me to ask if it would be convenient for me to see his new son-in-law,  
Lord Randolph Churchill, at the postoffice in New York City. Of course, I  
was only too glad to meet Lord Randolph, for I had been told that in England  
he was looked up upon as a man who had a great career in public life before  
him. Moreover, he was of an illustrious family, his brother being the Duke  
of Marlborough."

"A time that was convenient to both of us was then fixed upon, and at  
the hour set, Mr. Jerome called with Lord Randolph. I was greatly impressed  
with the young man. I observed that he had a very keen eye and that he was  
utterly without the sort of phlegmatic manner sometimes characteristic of  
young members of the English aristocracy. He seemed to me more like an  
earnest, inquisitive Yankee. Within a moment after we had exchanged greet-  
ings he began to ask me questions about the administration of the New York  
City postoffice. If he had been a cross-examiner he could not have been more  
persistent or searching than he was in his inquiries. He wanted to know all  
about our methods of collecting and delivering mail. I should think that he was  
occupied at least fifteen or twenty minutes with asking me about the arrival  
of mails from Europe and our methods of distributing them, not only in New  
York City, but in the mails going to other parts of the country."

"I soon discovered that Lord Randolph was not asking me these questions  
either as a matter of courtesy or out of idle curiosity. He was getting infor-  
mation. He was with me, I should say, about two hours, and I am certain  
that in all my experience as postmaster of New York or as Postmaster General  
I was never subjected to such persistent and searching inquiry, all of it in the  
direction of information or facts, as I was by Lord Randolph."

When the time came to part he was very cordial in his thanks. He said  
that I had given him the opportunity to become thoroughly informed respecting  
the American postal system and that he had obtained some good ideas, which  
he was sure would be put to use in the postoffice system of Great Britain.

"A few days later I met Mr. Jerome, and I said to him that his son-in-law  
had learned pretty much all there was to learn about the New York postoffice  
and the American postal service."

"That is the way Lord Randolph learns," Mr. Jerome replied. "He is  
going to be the best-informed man in Great Britain, because, while he is a  
careful reader, he is a more careful and thorough investigator at first source.  
He never sees a man of intelligence without asking him some questions which  
will give him information. And that is equally true in the field of politics,  
business, or science and of literature."

"My own experience," continued Gen. James, "sufficiently explained to me  
why it was that when Lord Randolph Churchill entered the British cabinet  
he was esteemed the best-informed man on the greatest variety of topics of  
his time."

## THE OPEN FORUM

## RIGHTS OF PEDESTRIANS.

Correspondent Thinks a Few Jail  
Sentences Would Be Wholesome.

To the Editor: I wish to commend  
your editorial on "Street Dangerous," ap-  
pearing in yesterday's Herald, and write  
this editorial in a personal way. Ac-  
cidents from motor vehicles are so fre-  
quent that some public agent like your  
paper should take up the cudgel and  
wield it vigorously. The fault for such  
accidents is usually charged to the mis-  
taken and bewildered pedestrian. I  
cannot believe that this is the true  
reason in the great majority of cases.

The writer usually walks the length  
of Pennsylvania avenue from Fifteenth  
street to Peace Monument in going to  
and from the office. On such walks I  
meet and hear of many accidents. It  
is almost invariably the rule that the  
motorist demands the right of way, par-  
ticularly when no officer is in sight. It  
is always the rule with the careless  
driver to cross the street at a half  
horns from 100 feet to a half mile  
more away, the machines come tearing  
across the street at double the speed  
rate authorized by law. No pretense of  
giving the pedestrian the right of way is  
ordinarily shown. Machines driven by  
chauffeurs, women and sometimes boys  
rush down and across the Avenue at  
racing speed. When the machine is  
about to cross over some bewildered pe-  
destrian, the horse is usually seen, and  
suddenly applied by the annoyed driver.  
I believe there is hardly a person who  
walks the streets that has not had one  
or more narrow escapes, and whose ex-  
periences are not of similar character.

Crossing Fifteenth street on K street  
recently, a large motor car, driven by a  
grinning negro chauffeur, barely avoided  
the writer and his wife when we were  
crossing the street at the regular cross-  
ing. In the car were three women, all  
of whom grinned in a similar manner with  
their smiling negro, as they observed  
the fright of my wife and my own fear  
of being run over. Both of us are reas-  
uredly agile, but a heavy car running  
a street corner at high speed is liable  
to catch any one, providing the brake  
fails or the wheel is being handled by  
an inexperienced or confused driver.

From personal experience I know that  
not one-half the drivers appreciate the  
tremendous power of the average car.  
The remedy lies in several directions.  
First, no motor vehicle nor street car  
should cross any intersecting street at  
more than six miles an hour or be per-  
mitted to turn anywhere in the city at  
more than double that rate of speed. Sec-  
ond, every policeman who fails to strictly  
enforce the law should be fined for the  
infraction of the law by a reckless  
boy or the highest official in the land,  
should be discharged. The officers should  
be sustained in a strict enforcement of  
the law. Making jail sentences without  
any alternative fine, a punishment for  
the violation of the street ordinances.  
In case of injury to a pedestrian, place  
the burden of disproving fault upon the  
motor car driver. The burden of proof  
should be primarily for pedestrians who  
outnumber the motor cars 10 to 1, on the  
average. A rigid enforcement of rea-  
sonable regulations will discourage the  
tendency of the average motorist to seek  
crowded thoroughfares, to race with  
street cars in order to avoid stopping  
when passengers board the car. A few  
wholesome jail sentences would be of  
inestimable value in emphasizing the  
rights of pedestrians. The news col-  
umns of every paper in the land where  
there are constantly growing lists of ac-  
cidents should be made to contain a list  
of names of those who have been sent to  
jail for violations of the law.

I have no grudge against machines, for  
I have driven one in the past, nor do I  
put all drivers in the above category,  
but as one rotten apple will ultimately  
spoil a whole barrel, so will a few re-  
ckless drivers in this city bring odium on  
all the others.

As stated at the beginning, this is writ-  
ten personally and to commend your ex-  
cellent editorial on the subject.

JAMES A. FREAR.

## Sexes Should Be Treated Alike.

To the Editor: In response to The  
Herald's request for opinions as to  
whether a woman guilty of capital pun-  
ishment for murder, in my opinion it  
is no worse for a man to commit murder  
than it is for a woman. Murder is murder.  
It doesn't matter who commits it.  
Does not a woman guilty of capital pun-  
ishment for murder, in my opinion it  
is no worse for a man to commit murder  
than it is for a woman. Murder is murder.  
It doesn't matter who commits it.

Some of your readers seem to think or  
pretend to think that a woman who  
commits a murder should be honored  
and given a medal. Such people are ab-  
solutely brainless and, therefore, are not  
responsible for the statements they may  
make.

One of your readers quotes the Bible  
as saying, "Thou shalt not kill." While  
it is correct, but then why did not Mrs.  
Wakefield heed this? On the other hand,  
does not the Bible say thou shalt take  
vengeance? If a man kills a man, he  
has not Mrs. Wakefield taken what she  
cannot give? If she commits one murder  
and is not punished, let her free as some  
of your readers pretend to think is right  
for a woman, she is not liable to commit  
another crime.

The Herald has viewed this matter as  
only law-abiding citizens can, and I there-  
fore highly appreciate the views of The  
Herald.

R. A. SCHNEIDER.

## WATER THEIR ONLY DRINK.

## 'Inner Circle' of Nonsmokers League Bars Tea and Coffee.

New York, Dec. 6.—"Beware of the  
poisonous tea and coffee," said the  
Nonsmokers' League of America, from  
which has grown "the inner circle,"  
whose members are pledged to ferego  
tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, as well as  
avoid tobacco, cigars, pipes and liquors.

"A cup of tea is an injurious as a  
Scotch highball," said Dr. Pease. "Coffee  
is worse. It causes cirrhosis of the  
liver. Cocoa is almost as bad as tea or  
coffee."

Dr. Pease added ginger ale and soda  
water to the list of drinks barred.  
"When a deer in the forest desires a  
drink it seeks not a bar or quoniam of  
tea, coffee, tea, or cocoa. The  
deer seeks the clear water of a brook,"  
said Dr. Pease, and the inner circle will  
follow the example of the deer.

Thomas Nelson Page Remits Castle-  
Rome, Dec. 6.—Ambassador Thomas  
Nelson Page today remitted the palace of  
Prince Drago. He will occupy it as a  
residence. The palace was used by for-  
mer Ambassador Gricourt.

## A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' th' Year.

Original Poem from The Herald.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

## FRIENDLY NATURE.

(Copyright, 1913.)

When in my troubles sunny days come by  
I look on them as gifts from up on high  
To cheer me in the hour of my pain.  
And bid me hold my soul steadfast and true.

And if perchance the skies are full of rain,  
And moaning winds fly over hill and plain,  
They are not aimed at me, but proof to me  
That in my stress I've Nature's sym-  
phony.

As tears, and sighs,  
Of kindly friends show that they sympathize.

## BLOW TO FEE SYSTEM.

## Clayton Bill Would Place Court Clerks on Salary Basis.

Abolition of the fee system and the  
placing of all clerks of Federal Courts  
on salaries ranging from \$2,000 to \$3,000  
a year, according to the amount of busi-  
ness done, was recommended yesterday  
by a subcommittee of the House Com-  
mittee on the Judiciary.

The bill was introduced by Mr. Clay-  
ton, chairman of the committee, at the  
request of officers of the Department of  
Justice. Under the present proposed plan  
of Federal Courts in New York would re-  
ceive the maximum salary.

The working of alimony promises to  
be one of the most important in